Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1809 [No. 2386.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the [illegible]-due Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation of prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, dozen, or single one.
October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
for the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.
ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.
December 8. dtf

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15.

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

THE *Mount-Vernon* FISHING-SHORE, together with the Striking Tubs, to rent for the next season or for a longer time if desired.

Bushrod Washington.
January 3. 2awom

Bank of Alexandria,
JANUARY 2, 1809.

NOTICE *is hereby given* to the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 5th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*
January 3 3w

EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,

PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in this place, for the purpose of teaching twenty young gentlemen (should so many offer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will instruct them in the various Languages, to wit, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Application to be made at Mr. *James Bacon's*, King-street.

January 3. d

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.
Leesburg, Virginia, Jan. 1—3.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.
Jan 2.

THE
Charitable Marine Society Lottery

Recommences drawing this afternoon, at three o'clock. The first drawn blank will be entitled to two hundred dollars. The capital prizes remaining in the wheel are—

1 of 5000
1 of 3000
1 of 2500
1 of 2000
2 of 1500
1 of 1000
4 of 750

Besides a great number of smaller prizes of 400, 300, 200, 150, 75, 30, 20, &c.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Six Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's Book-store, where a correct check of the drawings are kept, and all Tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Warranted undrawn Tickets given for Prizes as soon as drawn.

January 9.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *George Coryell* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Doctor *Charle Carter*, will be exposed to sale, on the 9th day of February next, on the premises, a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the north side of Duke-street and east side of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 56 feet and upon Alfred street 88 feet to a 20 feet alley.—Also a PIECE of GROUND, lying upon the south side of Duke-street and to the westward of Water-street, extending upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 10 inches to a 10 feet alley.

James Keith.
January 9—10 eots

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*

George M'Munn.
October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.
January 16.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS.
55 hogsheads 1st and 2d quality—FOR SALE BY
R. Veitch & Co.
January 12. d3w

John Gardner Ladd,
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks. Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper. 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.
January 12. d.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Directors of the *Little River Turnpike Road Company*, will meet at Fairfax Court House, on the third Monday in the present month, to receive proposals for forming and paving the road, from the end of the twenty miles already paved to the Gum Spring Road a distance of about six miles—the road to be made in a convex form fifty six feet wide, no part of the road to be more than five degrees elevation, with sufficient ditches, and tunnels made of stone in all parts of the road where necessary, speedily to carry off the water. Twenty feet in width of the road, to be paved with stone nine inches in depth, on such parts of the road as pass over firm, solid ground, and not less than twelve inches in depth in such parts as pass over moist or made ground, the stone to be broken so small as to pass through a ring of not more than three inches diameter, and covered with gravel, sand or clay; the road to be completed in the course of the present year, the undertaker to be paid for each quarter of a mile when that distance shall be completed and received by the Directors.

The Directors will at the same time and place receive proposals for keeping the road already made in repair for twelve months.

The proposals to be made in writing specifying the distance and part of the road, proposed to be made or kept in repair, and the sum per mile for which it will be undertaken.

Bond and security will be required of the undertakers for the performance of their contracts.

Chs. Simms,
Phineas Janney,
Chs. F. Mercer, } *Directors.*

☞ The meeting of the Directors is unavoidably postponed till Tuesday 17th inst.
January 11

Six Cents *Reward.*

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, an apprentice to the baking business, named SAMUEL VAN HORNE, near 21 years of age: had on a suit of blue cloth clothes—he is lame in the left arm.

Whoever will take up said runaway and bring him home, shall receive the above reward.

John Cranston.

☞ All persons are cautioned against crediting said Boy on my account. J. C.
January 14.

Alexandria Daily Gazette
COMMERIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 *Dollars per annum.*
Country Gazette, 5 *Dollars.*

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, *November* 30.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Pickering's Speech continued.*]

By the statement in my hand, lately received, and which is of unquestionable authority, I find, that at one insurance office in Boston, 43 policies have been written, on vessels engaged in foreign voyages since the first of January, 1808. Of these,

5 were undetermined.

1 vessel (the Neutrality) bound from Marseilles to Boston, captured and condemned at Gibraltar, for violating the blockade declared by the British orders in council.

37 arrived safely. In all 43.

It is stated, that there were three policies on the Neutrality; and that possibly there might be more than one policy on one vessel among the 37 safe arrivals.

At another office in Boston, out of seventy-five risks, principally to the West-Indies,

3 vessels were captured by the French, of which the British re-captured 2.

1 captured by the British, supposed to be French property.

10—about this number are undetermined —and the rest—about

55 have ended safely. In all 75.

At another office in Boston, out of somewhat more than 100 risks,

2 vessels were captured by the British, of which two were condemned for breach of orders in council; 1 probably enemy's property, and 1 remained under adjudication.

1 captured & condemned by the French; and

1 seized by them at Alicant while they had power there.

The premiums of insurance have been about 11 per cent. to and from the West-Indies, for the whole voyage.

7 per cent. from the W. Indies, with cargo on board.

9 to 10 per cent. from Europe, if not violating British orders.

4 to 5 per cent. from Europe, against *French* capture only.

By a statement received from Salem, on the correctness of which I can rely, I find that in the district of Salem and Beverly 22 vessels sailed by the president's permission between the 5th of April and the 10th of August. Of these vessels, one sailed to Sumatra, one to Senegal, and the rest to the different ports in the W. Indies. Of the whole number,

1 returned leaky and remained at home.

12 returned in safety, and

9 remained undetermined; but it was not known that any of them had been detained or condemned by any foreign power. In all 22.

The insurance on the Sumatra voyage out and home was 22 per cent.

Martinico, Havanna, Surinam, } The voyage out and home, 9 to 10 per cent.

The premium of insurance from Calcutta to the U. States, the last summer and autumn, has been at 8 per cent.

Thus, Mr. President, we see that the risk on our foreign trade has been very little increased since the issuing of the French decree of Berlin and the British orders in council.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Smith) asks—What would have been the insurance on an American vessel bound to France? I am not informed. Perhaps 75 to 90 per cent. though it is not probable that our merchants would hazard such a voyage, or that the underwriters would insure them—But what does this prove? Why that the risk under the British orders is so great, in attempting to enter a port in France, as perhaps to amount to an actual blockade.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

HOUSE OF *REPRESENTATIVES.*

FRIDAY, *December* 30.

DEBATE

On the Resolution for raising Fifty Thousand Volunteers

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Gardenier's Speech concluded.*]

A gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Story) said yesterday, if I understand him, that the embargo had failed so far as to its coercive character. Is it the sense of the house that it should be repealed? Is it the sense of the house (as the gentleman from Massachusets also intimated as his opinion) that there should be a declaration of war? If so, it might be proper to raise an army. But I have no disposition to raise an army until there be a war,

There had been a time, Mr. Gardenier said, when the raising 12,000 men was considered and held out by many honest politicians as a measure dangerous to the independence of the states and the rights of the people individually. Last year 6000 men were raised, and fifty thousand more called for. He had thought that in this country no standing armies should be raised in time of peace; that there was a sacred injunction in the constitution forbidding it. Perhaps he did not correctly understand the subject; this might not be a standing army, because its term of service was limited to two years; but it might be extended *two* or *ten* years more. He put the question to gentlemen whether in a state of peace, under the operation of that very system, which had been represented as a substitute for war it would be proper to raise this force? He could not reconcile it with a due estimate of the interests of the country on the one hand, or the sacred injunctions of the constitution on the other, to raise an army to such an extent. An army is to be raised; the mode in which it is to be employed is uncertain. The twelve thousand men which he had before mentioned, was a body which could not be employed to the detriment of the liberties of the country; for almost every section could raise a force to resist such an army if an attempt had been made by it to destroy their liberties. We had another security too against the force being used to a bad purpose. At the head of this army had been the great hero of the revolution—and also the man who had next to him done more for the prosperity of the country than any other, under whose luminous and creative mind, the resources of the whole country had been brought into action, and spread an universal hilarity over the nation, instead of that gloom & poverty which had preceded its influence in the U. S. This army so small, and under such commanders threatened not the public liberty. Yet there had been men zealous and eager that none, the slightest occasion should be given for any one to suppose that they were about by military force to invade the liberties of the country, who had seen horrors in this small army which they could scarce find words to depict. Where were these men, he asked, now that an army of more than four times the number was going to be raised, when those two heroes were departed to the silent tomb, when other commanders were to have the direction of this military force?—Where were the men who had been struck with this patriotic alarm? Why were not their voices raised now, when a force was offered to be raised, which if employed to overrun the liberties of the people, could not be resisted, but would spread itself over the country and stifle the efforts of patriotism. To which, if resistance should be made, either the country must be put under military despotism, or the struggle would cost the country all it had acquired since the revolution, and the citizens would have to wade knee deep in blood to preserve that liberty which they gained by the glorious struggle of the revolution. Are we more safe now (said he) with an army of 50,000 men, under our present commanders, than we were with 12,000 men under Washington and Hamilton? I could wish to believe that we were. But I have not that faith which blinds my judgment and destroys my recollection. No sir, indeed I have not; I cannot extinguish from my memory, that in one section of this country, the liberty of the citizen, the judicial power, which should be inviolable, and the sacred right of habeas corpus, perished at the touch of military power. I do not believe the country safe under this army; I do not believe that the persons of this house are safe under it; and I would protest against it at the hazard of my head. Such are my own feelings, and I could wish and I would strive, if I knew the way to the hearts of men, to recal the feelings of '98 and '99. Or is it true in all cases, even with the warmest patriotism, that *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur cum ilsis?* Perhaps, however, I may not see clearly; some argument may be found in favour of this proposition.

What course, he asked, was to be given to this army? Was a state of war expected between this country and France? There was now no point at which we could come into contact with her. Formerly, when the French government had a despotic influence over that of Spain, the Spaniards on our western frontier could have been set in motion against us. But now we had nothing to fear in that respect. Were we to have war with Great Britain? Was that at length determined on? Had it been settled out of doors that we were to have war, and were the house now called upon to vote what could only be a legitimate consequence of a declaration of war? This army must be intended to be employed out of the country, for to self defence the militia were surely competent. Was this nation to go to war with Great Britain and Spain? Was this force to be employed against Canada, or in giving legitimate form to the Burr project? Was it to go to Mexico? Mr. Gardenier said his mind had been struck with a kind of horror which he could not express at this projected army, and could not sit still, and give a silent vote when a project which he believed to carry with it so many mischiefs, perhaps such utter ruin, was set on foot.

He did not believe, he said, that the public liberty would be more safe in the hands of those who now directed the public concerns, than it had been formerly in the hands of other rulers. There was a fact which filled his mind with alarm, communicated to him, and that years ago, by a man whose mind was as pure as that of any human being that ever existed—a fact concerning the opinions as to what ought to have been the form of government, and as to the theories of the gentleman who most probably was to be high in power in this country, which had made such an impression on him, that he could not but at this moment view this subject with encreased horror and dread. He would, however, say no more of that at present. But in his plain and humble conception, the public liberty was in danger—and here, within these walls, within this sanctuary of American independence, it was that the public liberty was to be saved. It was here, by recurring to first principles, that free states should be jealous of military power, that he looked for its salvation. At a time when, under pretence of enforcing the embargo, an unconstitutional power was proposed to be placed in the hands of executive officers, when an arbitrary power was to be exercised on mere suspicion, when with all this was combined a strong and overwhelming military force, he could not at such a period be silent.

Yes, sir, (said he) I do in my soul and conscience believe, that if ever there was a time when we should make a solemn pause, and look around us, and survey our condition with a cool and calculating eye, this is the period; and I, for one, have not hesitated to give the alarm. I would place myself here, upon the ramparts of the constitution, and give the alarm to the country. I would place myself here on the signal tower of the public liberty, and sound the tocksin of alarm to the nation. We can lose nothing by being jealous, by withdrawing enormous power from executive agents, by a contrary conduct we may lose every thing sacred without a hope of regaining it.

(Debate to be continued.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

SATURDAY, *Jan.* 14.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The documents from the Senate on the subject of the naval establishment, were ordered to be printed.

The house agreed now to take up the report of the committee of the whole of yesterday on the amendment from the Senate, 43 to 39.

Mr. Nicholas moved to postpone the consideration of the subject till Monday, that the documents might be printed—54 to 31.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of sick, disabled and distressed seamen—Mr. Desha in the Chair.

The blank for the sum to be appropriated for the purpose, was filled with 200,000 dollars, 68 rising in the affirmative.

The committee rose and reported the bill. The question on concurrence with the committee in filling the blank, having been stated—

Mr. Burwell said he should vote against this, because he did not consider this class of the community as particularly entitled to relief from the government; and even if it were proper, there was no security in the bill that the money would be properly applied. He did not believe that there was any such distress among the seamen as represented.

Mr. Newton explained that the secretary of the treasury had the direction of the fund for the relief of distressed and disabled seamen, which had heretofore been supplied from a tax on their wages. This fund was now exhausted; and the secretary of the treasury said, if money were not appropriated, the doors of the hospitals must be closed against them, an office which the secretary did not wish to perform. He had therefore recommended an appropriation of 200,000 dollars for their relief. Mr. Newton then stated the peculiar hardships attached to the seaman's situation, &c.

Mr. Holland considered this as a novel measure. The seamen who were in distress he conceived entitled to relief from the respective states in which they might be, who were bound to support their poor. Indeed this money could not be applied to the use of the embargoed seamen generally, because it was only for the relief of those who were subject to the municipal regulations of the state in which they may be.

Mr. *Quincy* observed, that the fund for the support of distressed seamen had heretofore been derived from a tax on the wages of the seaman. This fund, which had heretofore been sufficient, having been destroyed by the suspension of commerce, he asked whether the general government was not pledged to do something for these men, who would not have suffered but for its measures.

Mr. *Smilie* was in favor of the bill. The funds heretofore established for the relief of our seamen had been destroyed by a measure which had been deemed necessary for the good of the country; and he thought assistance ought to be given to them. Mr. Smilie called for the reading of the Secretary of the Treasury's report on the subject.

Mr. *Tallmadge* said, that every gentleman who attended to the reasoning of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, could not fail to be convinced of the rectitude of his statement, and the conclusion which he had drawn from it. The general government had destroyed the service, by which the seamen had heretofore been supported; in doing which they had thrown a burthen on the community in the same ratio as the service had been destroyed. The Secretary of the Treasury had fairly and candidly told the house, that the fund for the support of the distressed seamen was destroyed. What should be done? Should nothing be apportioned from the funds of this government to support the establishment? He hoped and trusted that there would. For the information of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Burwell) who did not know that this class of men was more distressed than any other, Mr. T. said, he would mention that he had letters from different parts of the union, particularly from Philadelphia, from one of the most respectable merchants in that city, informing him that the merchants had formed a fund for the relief of these persons, which had been exhausted, the seamen being in the greatest distress, without a stick of wood in this severe weather even to cook their victuals; and requesting him as a member of the general government to exert himself for their relief. Mr. T. said he would venture to declare that this was the case in all the ports of the U. S. and he thought it most unquestionably became the government to grant some sort of relief to these citizens. He believed that the appropriation proposed was proper; and that less than that would be too little for the purpose.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* thought the object of the bill very laudable, but he wished a modification of the principle. He was willing to advance the 200,000 dollars, subject to be *refunded, from the funds hereafter to be received* for the support of the establishment. He thought this amendment would be highly proper, because from a document in his hands, he found that the funds of the establishment for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, had always been more that sufficient for its support. In June 1802, the balance of the fund was $76,188 in 1803, the balance was $67,448. This shewing that the funds arising out of 20 cents a month tax on the seamen's wages, was more than adequate for the purpose for which it had been established, and that the fund would hereafter be able to refund to the government the monies now about to be appropriated. Considering the commercial prosperity of this government since 1803, it was fairly presumable, he said, that at the time of the imposition of the embargo, the balance on hand was greater than at the former period. Under this view of the subject, though he had not the slightest wish to delay the bill, he moved that it lie on the table till an amendment could be prepared.

Mr. *Newton* said that the fund heretofore derived from the tax on seamen, had not been more than adequate to their support. In the town in which he lived, persons who

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ersons who

not been admitted into the hospital
acknowledged to be entitled to relief.
consequence of the construction put upon
a great many of the very people
paid 20 cents a month out of their
had been thrown upon the communi-
papers and supported by the commu-
large.

Mr. D. R. Williams replied that the re-
the amendment which he contem-
plated would be, that if there never was a
cent in the funds the money appropriat-
ed would never be repaid.

Mr. Story deprecated the delay which
would result from the bill lying upon the ta-
ble. The means of supporting this fund were
directed by a law of the U. S. and he tho't
if the general government should by giv-
ing aid to it, supply the deficiency. He
recommended the peculiarities of the seamen's
moral character; having no thought for
to-morrow, when deprived of his monthly
pay, he was of course subjected to distress.
As the protection of the general rights of the
community, the general government had
been compelled to subject the seamen to a
particular calamity. He therefore thought
that an additional aid for the support of the
sick and disabled should be afforded by
Congress.

Mr. D. R. Williams withdrew his motion
for postponement, with a view of moving an
amendment.

Further debate took place on this subject
in which Messrs. *Sloan, Alexander, Quincy,*
Story, Sitgreaves, Newton and *D. R. Williams*
advocated the principle of the bill, and
Messrs. *Rutledge, Boyd, Gardenier* and *Mason*
opposed it. Mr. GARDENIER started
a constitutional objection to the bill; he
said that there was no power given under
the constitution, by which either House of
Congress could be converted into an alms
house, it was assuming the exercise of the
legislative powers of the states, which had
never even been proposed to be given to the
general government. He said he thought
he saw a disposition in a certain part of the
government to encroach upon the right of
the states; and in however pleasing forms
those encroachments were dressed, they
ought to be guarded against. To this it was
replied by Messrs. QUINCY and STORY, that
under the sanction of a law of the United
States hospitals had been erected, and they
labored under a temporary embarrassment
was in the power of the general govern-
ment to afford them temporary assistance.
the general government had a right to es-
tablish marine hospitals (which question
had been settled and acted upon for many
years) and the funds for their support should
fail, it was in the power of Congress, un-
der the general clause of the constitution,
to provide temporary funds for their sup-
port.

The question on inserting 200,000 dollars
was taken by Yeas and Nays, and carried
—Yeas 69.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to add to the
clause making the appropriation the follow-
ing words: "*and that the same shall be re-*
vested into the Treasury of the U. States
out of such sums as may accrue to the fund
for the relief of disabled seamen." This a-
mendment was modified, on the suggestion
of Mr. Quincy by adding to it the words—
"*At such times and in such manner as may*
best effect the general purposes for which such
fund was established." The amendment, as
modified, was agreed to.

Mr. *Stedman* moved to add to the bill the
following sentence, which he conceived
would make the bill conform to the secreta-
ry of the treasury's letter on the subject:—
"*and shall be expended therein in proportion*
to the amount collected in each (port) *on ac-*
count of the fund for the relief of sick and
disabled seamen during the year 1807.——
This was objected to by Messrs. *Macon, D.*
R. Williams and *Newton*, who declared that
it would defeat the object of the bill; and
if adopted would compel many to vote a-
gainst the bill. Mr. Stedman desirous that
the bill should pass, withdrew his amend-
ment.

And on the question "shall the bill be
engrossed for a third reading?" there
were

In favor of it	54
Against it	24
Majority	30

The bill was ordered to be read a third
time on Monday—Adjourned.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber cautions all those whom
it may concern, from purchasing SAND—
MARL—MUD, or STONE, from JOSIAH
BROWNING, now in possession of Jones's
Point; since he has no other title to the pro-
perty than that which he derives from pos-
session obtained by knavery and retained by
perjury.

John R. Cooke.

December 19. oaw6w

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17.

At an election for Directors of the Ma-
rine Insurance Company of Alexandria, on
Saturday the 14th instant, the following
gentlemen were elected for the ensuing
year.

James H. Hooe,
William Herbert,
John Janney,
John Hopkins,
John C. Vowell,
James Patton,
Phineas Janney,
Cuthbert Powell,
Ferdinand Marsteller,
William Hodgson,
John Ramsay,
Wm. Hartshorne,
Jacob Hoffman,
Joseph Riddle,
Charles Simms.

And at a meeting of the Directors yes-
terday, William Hartshorne was re-elected
President; James Bruce Nickolls, Secre-
tary, and Jonah Thompson a Director, in
the place of Wm. Hartshorne.

Serious and Important.

A letter has been received in town from
New York, stating that an express arrived
there from Boston on the evening of the
11th instant, bringing information that very
serious disturbances had taken place, and
that the people had determined to op-
pose the acts of government. A meeting
of the citizens of New York had also been
called to meet on Friday the 13th instant,
at 12 o'clock, to deliberate on the late mea-
sures of the general government. In the
province of Maine, the people had met and
appointed *Committees of Safety and Corres-*
pondence. Ten vessels are stated to have
sailed from New York in defiance of the
embargo laws; and the brig Mary Jane forc-
ed her way out of one of the eastern ports,
after an action with a Revenue Cutter, who
had the clue of her main-sail shot away, and
was obliged to sheer off. In Newburyport,
a cannon, the property of the town, was
seized by some persons who were conveying
it to the U. S. fort near that harbor: the
magistrates of the town became alarmed &
rescued it.

[*Freeman's Journal.*

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated the
30th November, 1803.

"We are all in anxiety here for the event
of your embargo. If continued, it will be
ruinous to this as well as every other island
depending on you for lumber. One third
of the estates have not materials in the lum-
ber way. I am now delivering pitch pine
scantling to be converted into staves. I
hope soon to see the American colors again
in our harbor. Prices quoted, viz.

Flour per cargo 21 to 22 dolls. by retail
25 to 30.
Prime beef 24 dolls.
Pork, 36 to 40 do.
Candles, 8 bitts or 64 cents per lb.

REBELLION!

FROM LYNN.——"The affiliated jaco-
bin club, in this place, have, it seems, for
some cause or for no cause, become incens-
ed against their Sovereign Lord and Master
Thomas the First, and regardless of their
oaths of loyalty, did, on Friday night last,
haug him in disgraceful effigy upon the
schooner prize to the government, lying in
Puddle Dock; for which crime they ought
all undoubtedly to be—*denationalized.*

[*Bost. pap.*

In the House of Representatives of the
United States, Friday, Jan. 13, Mr.
Burwell, from the committee appointed on
the 23d ult. presented a bill authorizing the
President of the United States to grant per-
mission to vessels to depart from the ports
of the United States for the purpose of im-
porting salt. It was read a first and second
time and made the order of the day for yes-
terday.

The following letter, with the bill, was
presented at the same time by Mr. Bur-
well:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
January 7th, 1809.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your letter of
the 27 ult. requesting such information as
I may possess respecting the means of ob-
taining immediate and permanent supplies
of salt from the establishments of the Unit-
ed States.

The annexed statement A. shews the an-
nual consumption of imported salt for each
of the calendar years 1802—1807, after de-
ducting the quantities used for the codfish-
ery, and also for pickled fish and salted pro-
visions exported from the United States.

The annual average is almost three mil-
lions of bushels, weighing each 56lbs. equal
to 75,000 tons, and requiring in fact 125,000
tons of shipping for its importation. It
must also be observed that the deductions
above mentioned being calculated by the al-
lowances on fishery and drawbacks; and the
allowance being in fact, greater than the a-
mount of duty on salt employed in the cod-
fishery, the quantity of imported salt actu-
ally consumed in the United States is great-
er than appears by the statement.

The statement B. is intended to shew the
gross amount of salt, annually imported
for the years 1802—1807, and the coun-
tries from which imported. The manner
in which the accounts are kept at the trea-
sury has rendered it more convenient to
give the amount in this instance for the
years ending the 30th September, than for
calendar years.

It will be perceived by the statement A.
that the domestic establishments have not
encreased, even in the same ratio as the po-
pulation of the United States, for the ave-
rage of their consumption of imported salt,
is greater for the last than for the first years
of the statement. Considering also the re-
gularity of the importations, and the well
known fact that the article has been princi-
pally imported as ballast from England,
there is reason to believe that the quantity
of salt now in the country is very inade-
quate to the supply of the present year;
and I am confident that there can be no rea-
sonable expectation of the deficiency being
supplied for that year from internal resour-
ces.

I am therefore clearly of opinion, that
every encouragement should be given to
immediate importations, and that measures
should at the same time be adopted for the
purpose of insuring, for the succeeding
years, a supply from domestic establish-
ments.

The only means of promoting immediate
importations, appear to be, first, either to
except salt from the operation of the non-
intercourse act, or to put off the general
operation of that act till the first of July
next; which last alternative appears in eve-
ry respect the most eligible: secondly, to
authorize the President to permit Ameri-
can vessels to proceed, during the continu-
ance of the embargo, to such foreign ports
as may be designated by law, for the sole
purpose of bringing in cargoes of salt.

The internal resources must be drawn
from either the salt springs in various parts
of the Western states, from the Onondago
springs in the state of New-York, or from
the Atlantic shores.

The high price of salt in the western
states does not arise from the actual ex-
pence incurred in manufacturing the article;
for it does not cost more than 75 cents per
bushel at the Indiana or Wabash Saline;
and yet its market price has not been less
than two dollars. It follows that the price
is kept up by reason of the quantity made
being much less than the actual demand,
and therefore that no considerable addition
can be expected from that quarter; none
certainly beyond the wants of that part of
the country.

The quantity of salt made at the Onon-
dago Springs may certainly be considerably
increased. I have been informed that about
300,000 bush. are now annually made; &
that the amount, perhaps, might be increased
to 600,000. On that subject, however, I
cannot form a positive opinion; but am sa-
tisfied that the most sanguine calculations
fall very short of the annual consumption of
the United States, and that the principal
resource to be relied on is the increase of
establishments on the sea shore. These may
be multiplied in numerous places from Mas-
sachusetts to Georgia; and although the
repeal of the law laying a duty on importa-
tion has checked their progress, experience
has proven that capital might be advantage-
ously employed in that manufacture. I
think that nothing more is necessary to in-
duce at present the application of a capital
sufficient in a short time to produce an ade-
quate supply, than the certainty of not be-
ing ruined by the competition of large im-
portations at reduced prices. But it is
doubtful whether it would be most eligible
to effect that object by a bounty on the do-
mestic manufacture, or by a renewal of the
duty on the importation, to take place after
the 1st of January, 1810, and to continue
for years. A combination of both
would perhaps be best calculated to ensure
success, and also most equitable. But a
duty on importation alone is the easiest to
execute, and is not liable to any consitutional
objections.

The encouragement thus given to domes-
tic establishments, may indeed, during the
number of years to which the duty or boun-
ty would be limited, encrease the price of
salt. But that temporary inconvenience
should be cheerfully submitted to, if an ade-
quate supply of that necessary article may
thereby be ever after insured on reasonable
terms, and from internal resources not lia-
ble to be affected by war or by any other in-
terruption of commerce.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. William A. Burwell,
Chairman, &c.

☞ Palmer's Packet will sail for Norfolk on Thursday next, wind and ice permitting.

January 17.

WANTED,

A strong, likely HORSE, about 16 hands high, suitable for a chair or saddle.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 17. 3.

TO HIRE, *by the Year,*

A smart NEGRO BOY, about 14 years of age.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 17. 3t

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A GENTLEMAN, who has devoted a considerable part of his time to the study of foreign languages and the manner in which they may be taught with most advantage, is desirous to give *Lessons in French*, which, being now considered as a necessary branch of polite education, he flatters himself to meet with sufficient encouragement—and the method of teaching which he means to adopt, (being that of Mr. *N. Dufief*, so generally approved of) added to a strict attention to a clear and proper pronunciation, will enable his pupils to acquire the language in a shorter time, than that which has hitherto been in use—of which a little experience will prove the truth of his assertion.

As his family lives a short distance from Alexandria, he intends to remove to the town as soon as he finds a prospect to defray the expences of house-keeping, and invites therefore those who wish to be instructed to make their applications, the sooner the better, to Mr. GENERES, who will give the necessary information.

N. B. He likewise proposes to teach the *Spanish* and *German Languages*, should any scholars offer.

January 17. d

The scheme of which consists

1 Prize of	$ 30,000	
1	of	20,000
2	of	10,000

Present price of Tickets, $8 $\frac{50}{100}$.

December 29.

THE Charitable Marine Society Lottery

Recommences drawing this afternoon, at three o'clock. The first drawn blank will be entitled to two hundred dollars. The capital prizes remaining in the wheel are—

1 of 5000
1 of 3000
1 of 2500
1 of 2000
2 of 1500
1 of 1000
4 of 750

Besides a great number of smaller prizes of 400, 300, 200, 150, 75, 30, 20, &c.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Six Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's Book-store, where a correct check of the drawings are kept, and all Tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Warranted undrawn Tickets given for Prizes as soon as drawn.

January 9.

SALT AFLOAT.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Warranted undrawn
TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the *Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.*—Present price Six Dollars; but will raise on Monday to Six Dollars Twenty-five Cents.

There has been ten days drawing, and the wheel has gained 10,750 Dollars, and no prize higher than 300 Dollars as yet drawn.

JANUARY 13.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes'
Coffee in bbls. and bags
Old London Particular, and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the third of this month a negro man named MOSES, about twenty five years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, rather slender, and very black, his eyes are rather large. Among other clothes he took with him a drab colored big coat rather ragged, a black jacket, a pair of white breeches made of planes. and a pair of old corduroy. I willlgive the above reward for him, if secured in some jail, and notice sent to me.

David Stuart.

Fairfax County, Va.
6th Jan. (11) d6t2aw

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes
Coffee in bbls. and bags
Old London Particular, and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,
FOR SALE BY
Nath. Wattles, & Co.

JOHN R. COOKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

INTENDING to practice in the superior and inferior courts of Berkely county, Virginia; tenders his professional services to merchants and others in Alexandria, having claims upon persons resident in that county.

Martinsburgh, Dec. 12 law4t

LANDED TO-DAY,
21 bales nice Upland Cotton,

AND FOR SALE BY
E. GILMAN.

December 20. d3t1aw4t
Jan. 3. co5t.

TICKETS

FOR SALE AT
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,
IN THE
Black River Lottery, No. 2,

The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of $ 30,000
1 of 20,000
2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, $8 50/100.

I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all charges paid, if brought home.

John Rowe.

Pomonky, Charles County, Md. Dec. 24. law3t*

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine and Wrapping Thread, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces—Also Tarred Rope, and other Cords made to any size that may be wanted.

Jofeph Harper.

January 6. eo

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT.

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10. 2aw

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

30 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

PROPOSALS
OF PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. French & English—2. English & French
CONTAINING,

All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.

An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.

The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.

A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.

A dictionary of French synonymes.

A dictionary of French homonymes.

An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.

The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.

A complete treatise on French poetry.

The chief English idioms.

A treatise on the English particles, &c. the whole carefully compiled from the best authors, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Catineau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, Jen.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off supefluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be protured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,
The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.
Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pain from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. eo

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November 15.